

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A Skirmish With Rebel Cavalry.

THEY ARE ROUTED WITH LOSSES.

CLOSE PURSUIT OF TRAITOR JACKSON.

HE IS PROBABLY HEFIMED IN.

The Attorney-General, a Prisoner.

THE BATTLE OF COLE CAMP.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

THE EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

REBEL NEWS FROM MANASSAS.

Beauregard has but 15,000 Men.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ALONE CAN SAVE HIM.

LATE DISPATCHES.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GRANTON, June 29, 1861.
A skirmish took place at Bowers, 12 miles from Cheat River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the 15th and 16th Ohio and the Virginia regiments, and a company of rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter, mistaking their number, attacked them and were routed with the loss of several men, among them the lieutenant of the company. Several horses were captured. The only loss on our side is N. O. Smith, of the 15th Regiment, who was carried here to-day.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 29, 1861.
A whole block of buildings on Mississippi street, Donaldsonville, La., was burned on Friday last. Loss \$200,000; insured \$11,000.

The Memphis Appeal reports the departure from there of Brigadier-General McClellan, Col. Prentiss of Kentucky, and Col. Jeff. Thompson of Missouri, for White River, Ark., taking with them a large quantity of arms.
The same paper says that Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and assigned to the command of Lower Mississippi.

The Columbia (Mo.) Statesman announces, on the authority of Gen. Lemaire, from Newton County, that there are 30,000 stand of arms, and from 6,000 to 7,000 troops, at Mayfield, Ark.

W. B. Stark, Superintendent of Public Schools; J. W. Hough, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works; and Wm. E. Duncomb, Clerk of the Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, at Jefferson City, to-day.

St. Louis, June 30, 1861.

Trustworthy information from Springfield says the 3d Regiment, Col. Sigel, and part of the 5th, Col. Solomon, reached there on Sunday last, and Col. Brown's regiment—the 4th Reserve Corps—and a battalion of the 5th would arrive the next day.

Col. Sigel's regiment started west to cut off Gov. Jackson, who was last heard from at Sookton with 2,000 men, only partially armed.

The Kansas Regiment has guarded all the outlets from Missouri on the border of Kansas and the Indian Territory, which, with Col. Sigel's corps west from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

J. B. Knott, Attorney-General of Missouri, is now a prisoner in the Arsenal.

The Democrat's correspondent says the Union Home Guards, after the battle at Cole Camp on the 12th June, lost twenty killed or wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warsaw, and liberated on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Union force was 500 men, and that of the Secessionists 100 mounted men and 300 infantry. The loss of the Secessionists is reported to have been 32.

Judge Liary, 72 years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of Jackson's men, and his body literally riddled with balls.

St. Louis, Monday, July 1, 1861.
Nine men, ten kegs of powder, and a small quantity of arms, were captured by a company of Federal troops, near Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, night before last. The men meditated the destruction of the railroad bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held prisoners.

FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30, 1861.

Thomas Brown & Co., Bankers, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are not large.

Col. Rousseau's regiment will go into camp to-morrow. Recruiting has been very successful, and a company of artillery has been formed for the regiment.

Members Wickliffe, Elder, Mallory, Harding, and Jackson, members elect of Congress, left at noon to-day for Washington, via Cincinnati.

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Knoxville Railroad in that State. The House laid the resolution on the table.

The Tennessee Legislature has granted a charter to the Letter Express of Jenkins and McGill of this city.

The proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention are received here. All the counties were represented, except Rhea.

The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage has been obstructed by a Disunion Government; that they have been subjected to insults, their flags fired upon and torn down, their houses rudely entered, their families insulted, their women and children shot by a merciless soldiery, and their citizens robbed and assassinated; and that in view of these facts they have resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing a declaration of independence, and in forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial asking the consent of the Legislature that the eastern part of the State may form a separate Government.

Arrangements are being made for holding an election in the Counties of East Tennessee, to choose Delegates to a General Convention, to be held at Kingston.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three-fifths of the blacks the basis of representation.

The Augusta Chronicle says that without such a basis of representation the Constitution cannot be ratified, as it would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of the counties with few slaves.

The Charleston Mercury of the 26th inst. has a letter from a gentleman at Manassas Junction, Va., dated June 29th, which is interesting. It says that the rebels, who are in the vicinity of Manassas, are in a state of confusion, and that the Union army is in a state of readiness to move.

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Whole companies are with-out arms, cartridge-boxes, tents, &c. I am not #ingine of immediate success. The rebel cause for the year was unfortunate. "Twenty-five should be our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would make quick work of the war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well intrenched, but if the Lord remain with us we shall fare badly on the day of the great fight, which is not far distant."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary Cameron appoints his Friend Butler—Secretary Floyd outdone—Great Indignation and Disgrace—A Wound Inflicted on the Union Cause—Another Battery of the Rebels opened—Our Blockading Fleet—More Marauding and Scoundrelism—Arrest for Writing Letters.

FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., June 29, 1861.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE, or those of them who perused my letter of the 25th, are familiar with the history of the scheme concocted by certain speculators, who seem to have the favor of Mr. Secretary Cameron, to supersede Mr. Moody as Sutter at Fortress Monroe. Although the Council of Administration declined to accede to the request of Mr. Cameron for the designation of his friend, Mr. Wistar, but, on the contrary, protested against the removal of Mr. Moody, because he was "faithful, capable, and honest," which, I repeat, reflected the sentiments of every man in the garrison. Mr. Cameron's friend, Mr. Wistar, made his appearance here this morning with a commission in his pocket, signed by Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War, appointing him Sutter to the post.

It would be difficult to portray the indignation and utter disgust which this arbitrary exercise of power, without right or precedent, has occasioned in the minds of all who understand the circumstances of the case. In the first place, Mr. Moody was duly and regularly appointed ten months ago, and has a commission nearly two years yet to run. He received it when the business was small, paying an annual tax of about \$600. He has given entire satisfaction; not a breath of complaint has been lodged against him. His bearing as a gentleman and his uprightness as a man, secured for him universal esteem. He is, moreover, a true and loyal Union man, and little less than a martyr to his Union sentiments. Because he would not join the Secessionists, he was expropriated from Virginia; a bounty was set on his head; he has not for months dared to go beyond the shadow of the fortress walls; his family, on his compulsory absence, were forced to flee; they became scattered, he knows not precisely where, so that he cannot communicate with them; his property in Virginia was the same as confiscated, and all there was left to him on earth was the little business as Sutter, which Mr. Cameron has wrested from him. I have said that this act of Mr. Secretary Cameron was without precedent. In this I am not precisely correct. One of the first acts of Mr. Floyd was to turn out the Sutter at Fortress Monroe, and appoint a favorite of his own, with whom no one ever doubted he shared the prodis. But Mr. Floyd, shameless as he was, did not attempt to override the Council of Administration, as Mr. Secretary Cameron has done; but, after some difficulty, finally induced a majority to sanction his scheme. It is said that Floyd enlarged the ring to as embrace enough influence to carry his point. Mr. Cameron overrides. The fewer there are, the greater the profits to each.

There is no other reason under the sun for superseding Mr. Moody, than the fact that some one else wants the business. Mr. Cameron, in his letter to Gen. Butler, assigned no other reason than that Mr. Moody, having been appointed when the garrison and business were small, the same having grown, he desired Mr. Wistar to have the place; that is, because there was some money to be made. Mr. Cameron himself, or his friend radical, must have the privilege of making it.

This act strikes deeper and further than any mere business transaction. Mr. Moody's peculiar case entitled him to encouragement rather than persecution at the hands of the Government. It appealed powerfully to the sympathies and patriotism of every loyal man. He did not remain true to the Union merely because he was Sutter; for his fidelity cost him his domestic peace; it made him more than an alien, it severed the strongest ties on earth; his trials were great, but amid them all he was true to the Union, and would not forsake the Stars and Stripes. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Cameron sends him adrift, and if he is not utterly ruined, it will be because truth, manhood and patriotism, rebelling against this mercenary act of injustice and tyranny, will find the way to sustain him, and will do it at all hazards.

As a part of the history of this transaction, I desire to speak on the record the proceedings of the Council of Administration, which are as follows:

PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, convened at Fort Monroe, Va., by virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 15. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 16. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 17. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 18. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 19. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 20. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

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"ORDER NO. 25. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

"ORDER NO. 26. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

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"ORDER NO. 40. By virtue of the following order, viz: "HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, June 24, 1861.

blows at them, they must be made of more than common stuff still to float for the flag.

Yesterday the Rebels opened another battery. It is located at the mouth of James River, opposite to Newport News. The firing of the guns was the first intimation we had that another link in our investment was complete. Where another battery will develop itself of course no one can say, even if any one cares.

The Cumberland, the Minnesota, and the rest of the blockading fleet still lie at anchor by the Roads. I cannot trace to any reliable source the rumor that the purpose is entertained of sending a flag of truce to the Rebel camp on Sewall's Point, asking a compromise, to the effect that if they won't construct a battery that will drive our fleet out, we will spike the guns on the sides of the ships ranging in that side of the Roads. Such an arrangement, if entered into, would be an alternative to sending our fleet up Hampton Creek, or some other place of security from the Rebel batteries. You may depend on it that our navy will not suffer itself to be outdone in civilities. Except some such rough chaps as Butler and France, few among them will be guilty of so rude a thing as shooting at people, much less at batteries which they had been at so much pains and labor as to construct, and which might be damaged should they be hit.

I understand that Lieut. Allen, of Col. Dyer's Regiment, was placed under arrest to-day, by order of Gen. Butler, for writing to THE N. Y. TIMES a letter that attacked the recent article in that paper wherein General Pierce and Butler were alluded to in no very complimentary terms, and styled a "brave of barretts." The Articles of War are particularly strict against such offenses.

A small schooner was seized at the mouth of James River to-day, on information furnished by negroes, to the effect that the craft was communicating with the service of the enemy, under the British flag. Such information should always be received with caution, as has been learned here. The genius for lying is not wholly confined to white people.

The Massachusetts regiments did not to-day go out to the positions designated beyond Hampton, as was expected. Possibly the weather had something to do with it. The people of that district will hail with satisfaction the advent of any body of men who will afford them protection from the marauders who have scourged them for the last month. These practices still go on. I am assured on unimpeachable authority that a party of soldiers waiting a cool-store a day or two since, went from house to house in the village of Hampton and broke into twenty before finding one. Finding the object of their search, they took it away as though it was not stealing. The day previous a soldier broke into a house, and finding a piano, broke it open, and after injuring it in various ways, came away with the stool.

A gentleman, who is a good Union man, informs me that he has had not less than three thousand dollars' worth of furniture destroyed or stolen. A party of scoundrels entered a house a short time since, and breaking into a large chest, found there secured family pictures, one of them of Commodore Decatur and a military suit, all of which had been handed down for years in the family, and all of which they cut and otherwise mutilated. The catalogue of offenses is almost endless, which, humiliating as it is, I shall not hesitate to give in a connected form with the accompanying circumstances. It is due to those not guilty that this should be done, that odium may not rest on them.

Senator McDougall of California arrived here by boat this morning. There are likewise a large number of other visitors to-day, and may be some of them are suspected of carrying concealed arms, which they would be glad to have found.

[By Telegraph.]
FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, 1861.

The celebrated steamship arrived last night, and Prof. Lowe was expected to-day with his monster balloon to reconnoiter the position of the Rebels. The Union gun is not yet mounted.

Mr. Carnegie, assistant of Thomas A. Scott, arrived this morning from Washington to superintend the erection of the proposed railroad and telegraph. It was originally intended to connect Fortress Monroe with Newport News by means of a submarine cable, but the line will extend overland via Hampton, and be in operation in a week. The railroad will be built to facilitate the transportation of stores at the Fortress to Hampton, and ultimately, it may be hoped to Yorktown.

The gun-boat Mount Vernon has just arrived from Newport News with two deserters from the Rebels and two prisoners, all belonging to the Louisiana Zouaves. The former came into the camp at Newport News yesterday morning. They are intelligent Germans, and state that having been impressed into the service, they escaped on the first opportunity. Most of the company to which they belong serve unwillingly. Their uniforms so closely resemble those of Duryee's Zouaves, that the deserters came into camp without being stopped by the guard. The other two were taken prisoners about 5 p. m., and were struggling from a scouting party of 300, within three miles of Newport News. The four agree in the statement that an attack upon Newport News was intended the night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain.

About 4,500, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown, where there are over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the elite of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. The infantry is not well equipped, and provisions are scarce at Yorktown.

The two prisoners were originally from New-York and Boston. They were at Pensacola and the regiment having almost entirely been paid \$5 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond and lately came to Yorktown.

In consequence of these movements of the enemy, the 4th Massachusetts Regiment still remain at Newport News.

The 3d Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade still remain here.

Six o'clock p. m.—I have just returned from Newport News with a party accompanying Gen. Butler, and consisting of Col. Dinwiddie, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Senator Wilson, R. C. McCormick, Dr. Lieber, Col. Taylor of Washington, Lieut. Butler, Wm. Carnegie and others. A grand review was intended, but the rain prevented it.

Three shots were fired from Sawyer's rifle gun, the mate of that on the Rip Raps, at which we reached the opposite bank of James River, 41 miles.

THAT PLAN.

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SIR: It seems the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was admitted into the adytum of the Commander-in-Chief, and there received such intimations of "the plan" of military operations as overwhelmed him with reverence and amazement. Now it is not probable that the whole plan could have been developed to this astonished neophyte.

It is rather to be presumed that it was merely some circular communication sufficient to dazzle, but not utterly paralyze his mind.

Some significant intimations of the same kind have at various times appeared in newspaper correspondence, and the public have been waiting in breathless expectation for the development of a system of strategy that would bewilder and confound the rebel hosts.

Day after day and week after week have however elapsed without further revelation of the grand movement. In the mean time the gathering of soldiers has gone on; money has been contributed to an almost fabulous amount; and forces have been voluntarily organized so rapidly that the Government has been compelled to check the movement by official delays, caused, no doubt, by the difficulty of arranging so suddenly all the advantages which should naturally be derived from the vast patronage devolving upon the Government in the appointment of officers, and the enormous emoluments growing out of the use of public funds in the equipping and providing for such large bodies of men.

All these delicate matters having, however, been at last satisfactorily accomplished, and a military army

having been brought into the environs of our metropolis equal to what Napoleon concentrated for the grand campaign of Ulm and Austerlitz, we have read day after day the voluminous correspondence of our daily newspapers in anxious expectation of seeing "the plan" finally brought out for the consumption of the Rebel forces.

Various uncalculated demonstrations by inferior officers, it seems, have intervened. Lieut. Tompkins had the rashness to charge into Fairfax, disperse five times his force, and capture a considerable number of prisoners. But this, it is said, has had the effect of frustrating "the plan" which was about being consummated, to the utter destruction of the enemy.

Agely, a dash was made by our Northern troops into Philadelphia and Romney, and large Secessionist forces scattered in ignominious flight. But all this seems to have been but a renewal of misadventures which forestalled and defeated "the plan" by which the whole Rebel detachment at Harper's Ferry was to have been captured by a masterly strategy.

In fact, by reason of such uncalculated acts the rebels did quit Harper's Ferry, and therefore it was feared that they had escaped and would never be reached again by the profound combination which had been devised against them. But to the great relief (as I doubt not it was) of the authors of the grand stratagem which was thus in jeopardy of being defeated—the enemy reappears at Leesburg, the terminus of the Northern Railroad from Alexandria, and also takes a new position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Piedmont, which effectually intercepts all transit from the Ohio to the Chesapeake, either by military force, munitions of war, or even the coal, which should now be brought into Baltimore.

An opportunity is therefore afforded of recovering advantage which was supposed to be lost. But before a movement adapted to the new emergency can be devised, the enemy again reënter Harper's Ferry, put to flight or take prisoners all the Union citizens that remained there, or who had returned; wantonly destroy private property, and in fact as a demonstration of their defiance of our Government, and fearlessness of any retribution, commit acts of outrage that recall our thoughts to the atrocities of the Vandals.

Meanwhile, as we are informed, two divisions of Federal forces, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 men, have been long since in motion—one from Grafton, and the other from Chambersburg. The latter division, under Gen. Patterson, was announced every day during some two or three weeks, was rapidly advancing. It appears, however, that during all that time the General had not arrived at Hagerstown, (which was about one day's march from Chambersburg), when the evacuation took place at Harper's Ferry. Then an advance was actually made to the Potomac, at Martinsburg. But it was found that this unprecedented dispatch was premature, as the Rebel forces appear, after all, not to have left the Potomac, and it might have been safer for the General to have staid in Hagerstown—at all events, it was thought necessary to withdraw to the eastern side of the Potomac. Of the other division we hear little; probably an effectual admonition has been given to the officer in command that no such unreasonably display of enterprise is wanted as the irregular dispersion of rebels, but that he is to wait until all the traitors shall be circumscribed by the plan which has been devised at Washington.

Now, it would seem to be an opinion upon the plan, or to intimate that it will not be entirely effected. Perhaps it may, however, be allowed to me in a very humble way to hint at some small advantages which might be brought to bear on the execution thereof.

I. Why not reappoint a large number of Southern officers formerly attached to our army who have resigned, but who, not having realized the emoluments they expected to return to us, as in the case of the notorious Emory, who has been restored to his place after having resigned, and then promoted to a higher rank. This mode of procedure would have an extraordinary effect in pacifying the South. It might, indeed, induce Gen. Beauregard to forbear from taking Washington when it should be defended by a considerable number of the Southern chivalry.

II. Somewhat akin to this, though not belonging strictly to the military department, except as affecting the general result of the war, would be the appointment of a number of Secessionists to the civil service, especially to Diplomatic stations. Probably not a few could be found like Harvey, our present Minister to Portugal, who would be so acceptable to the South that it might beget a conviction there that the expense would be less in obtaining all that is in contest by the means of the civil and military patronage of our Government than by the continuance of open war.

III. With the same deference to the profound sagacity with which all our affairs are conducted at Washington, we would further suggest that all prisoners taken either on land or at sea (including the pirates who have attempted, in contravention of the usages of all civilized States, to prey upon our commerce), be magnanimously set at liberty. It is true that Northern soldiers have been taken prisoners in some ill-advised operations like that at Betel, and are confined in jails like criminals with scarcely the common necessities of life, that the number of prisoners may probably be increased under the auspices of such military leaders as Gen. Pierce and Schetch, and that it is openly avowed in the Southern army that they will take summary satisfaction for any such unwarrantable acts as have been committed by Tompkins and others for going into the fight contrary to "the plan" of the Commander-in-Chief—in other words, that they will execute martial law upon any such irregulars. Yet, on the other hand, what a sublime action it would be on our part to release unconditionally all the prisoners that we have taken, and if it should happen (as doubtless it will) that the brave men who have already or shall hereafter fall into the hands of the enemy, shall come to a lingering death by starvation or other cruel treatment, or that the bravest of them should be immediately hung as a retribution for their unflinching valor, what a spectacle of disinterested greatness of mind would be exhibited by our Government if we should set at liberty traitors and pirates, while our own free citizens, who had gone into the service of their country at the sacrifice of all that was dear to them, should be suffered to undergo an ignominious death by the hands of a rebel enemy!

IV. In the delivering up of the prisoners taken from the phalanx and rebel forces, it might be well to observe certain courtesies, which would have, it may be presumed, a great effect upon the high-toned, chivalrous feeling of the South. It would be proper, therefore, that somebody should be appointed specially for this department; and certainly no one can hesitate a moment in determining that Maj.-Gen. Sanford of this city ought at once to be appointed to that very responsible post.

It can hardly conceive that there would be a dissentient opinion after the brilliant dispatches of that officer to the rebel, General Lee, apologizing for having occupied his house, and assuring him that the sheets should be duly washed at the expense of the United States Government; also, to a slave-owner in Fairfax, with which certain slaves which had been taken by our troops were returned, at the private expense of the General—by which, perhaps, it is to be understood that the General advanced the money in the first instance, but reserves the right to charge the whole outlay to the said United States, as it would hardly be reasonable that the Major-General should be out of pocket in the discharge of such an important public duty.

V. Another suggestion which we should have made had been already forestalled by the action of our Government in the appointment of men who have never seen military service to the highest posts in the army. This will naturally tend to diminish the horrors of war, at least so far as respects the enemy—the only danger being to our own soldiers, as when they are brought into conflict with each other, for want of guides and signals, and other arrangements usual in war, as was done at Betel.

In conclusion of this remonstrance, it may be proper that we should apologize for having presumed to make suggestions in respect to "military strategy." A Captain T. Miller says in the "play," there are several things which belong to the profession of arms, viz: "the discipline of war—the associations of birth, and other particularities." We may be permitted to come in under the last item of the category.

AMMA VIRENQUR.

New-York City, June 21, 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Southern States.

By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at Law, the special correspondent of THE London Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31, 1861.

Yesterday morning early I left Mobile in the steamer Florida, which arrived in the Lake of Pontchartrain late at night, or early this morning. The voyage, if it can be called so, would have offered, in less exciting times, much that was interesting—certainly, to a stranger, a good deal that was novel—for our course lay inside a chain, almost uninterrupted, of reefs, covered with sand and pine trees, exceedingly narrow, so that the surf and waves of the ocean beyond could be seen rolling in foam through the foliage of the forest, or on the white beach, while the sea lake on which our steamer was speeding lay in a broad, smooth sheet, just crisscrossed by the breeze, between the outward barrier and the wooded shores of the mainland. Innumerable creeks, or "bayous," as they are called, pierce the bloom of these endless pines. Now and then a small boat would be made out, stealing through the mazes of the marshy waters. If the mariner knows his course, he may find deep water in most of the channels from the outer sea into these inner waters, on which the people of the South will greatly depend for any coasting trade, and supplies coastwise, they may rely, as well as for the safe retreat of their privateers. A few miles from Mobile, the steamer turning out of the bay, entered upon the series of these lakes through a narrow channel called Grand Pass, which some enterprising person, not improbably of Scottish extraction, constructed for his own behoof by an ingenious waterway, and by the use of which, aid of a little iron light-house that he has built close at hand, on the model of a pepper-caster, he charges toll on passing vessels. This island is scarcely three feet above the sea level; it is not over a yard broad and a yard